



# “A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS AT ZILLA PARISHAD GIRL’S HIGH SCHOOL, ARAGONDA”

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## ABSTRACT:

### OBJECTIVES :

- To assess the level of knowledge of HPV vaccination among adolescent girls at Zilla parishad girl’s High school Aragonda.
- To assess the attitude of HPV vaccination among adolescent girls at Zilla parishad girl’s High school Aragonda.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge and attitude of HPV vaccination among adolescent girls at Zilla parishad girl’s High school Aragonda.

### METHODOLOGY :

Research methodology is the systemic way of doing research to solve a problem. It comprises of problems the objectives of study hypothesis that have been formulated the variable under study the method needs for the data collection and statistical method used for analysing data and used for data collection and logic behind it. And the whole it gives a general pattern of gathering and processing of research data. The present study aimed to assuring the knowledge of birthing positions during labour among midwife.

### RESULTS :

The findings of study regarding level of knowledge on human papilloma virus vaccination revealed that;

- 46.7 percentage with the age group of 13 years, 48.3 percentage with the age group of 14 years,5.0 percentage with age group of 15 years.
- 85.0 percentage of the study population were Hindus.

➤ 60.0 percentage of student were 9th class.

➤ 41.7 percentage of the mother's education were secondary and 30.0 percentage of the father's education were secondary. ➤ 63.3 percentage of the mother's occupation were house wife and 65.0 percentage of the father's occupation were daily wages.

➤ 63.3 percentage of the family's monthly income were 10,000.

➤ 61.7 percentage of the type of family is nuclear.

➤ 98.3 percentage of the place residency is rural.

➤ 98.3 percentage of the adolescent girls not heard about human papilloma virus vaccination and 1.7 percentage of people heard about human papilloma virus vaccine from source of teacher.

➤ Among the participants 30.0 percentage of people having an adequate knowledge, 46.7 percentage of people having moderate knowledge, 23.3 percentage of people were having inadequate knowledge.

➤ Among the participants 40.0 percentage of people having positive attitude and 60.0 percentage of people having negative attitude towards human papilloma virus vaccination.

## CONCLUSION:

In our study, totally 60 samples age group of 13 to 18 years of adolescent girls were participated in the study. Among the participants 30.0 percentage having an adequate knowledge regarding human papilloma virus vaccination and 46.75 having a moderate knowledge and 23.3 percentage were having inadequate knowledge. In our study, totally 60 samples age group of 13 to 18 years of adolescent girls were participated in the study. Among the participants 40.0 percentage of population were having positive attitude and 60.0 percentage of population were having negative attitude. Most of the participants have moderate and inadequate knowledge and attitude regarding human papilloma virus vaccination so there is need to educate the adolescent girls in rural areas. community programs should be conducted to improve the knowledge of the adolescent girls regarding human papilloma virus vaccination.

**KEY WORDS:** Assess ,knowledge,Attitude,Human papilloma virus vaccination,Adolescent girls.

## INTRODUCTION:

Cancers are a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Cancer is caused by many external factors such as tobacco, chemicals, radiation and infectious organisms as well as some internal factors like inherited mutations, hormones, immune conditions and random mutations. Globally, cervical cancer is ranked the second most common female cancer in women of reproductive age and the fourth most common cancer in women. Cervical cancer develops in a woman's cervix the entrance to the uterus from the vagina. Almost all cervical cancer cases (99 percentage) are linked to infection with high-risk human papilloma virus's human papilloma virus, an extremely common virus transmitted through sexual contact. Although most infections with human papilloma virus resolve spontaneously and cause no symptoms, persistent infection can cause cervical cancer in women. Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women. In 2018, an estimated 5,70,000 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer worldwide and about 3,11,000 women died from the disease. Globally, just one in eight girls are vaccinated against human papilloma virus (human papilloma virus) – the leading cause of cervical cancer. Although momentum was building before the global pandemic, human papilloma virus vaccination programme was severely affected by COVID-19. human papilloma virus vaccines are often delivered in schools because the primary target group for this vaccine is 9 to 14-yearold girls. COVID- 19 disruptions resulted in school and health facility closures and delayed vaccination rounds. Since 2019, human papilloma virus vaccination coverage dropped by an alarming 15 percent. In 2020, there were over 600,000 new cervical cancer cases and 340,000 deaths. Ninety percent of these cases and deaths occurred in low- and middle- income countries where access to prevention, screening and treatment services is more limited. India has a population of 511.4 million women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 1,23,907 2women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 77,348 die from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 2nd most frequent cancer among women in India and the 2nd most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. About 5.0 percentage of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical human papilloma virus-16/18 infection at a given time,

and 83.2 percentage of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to human papilloma virus 16 or 18. The People must get the human papilloma virus vaccine routinely to reduce the risk of infection

## **ICO/IARC Information Centre on human papilloma virus and Cancer**

According to YSR Aarogya Sri Trust of Andhra Pradesh, the State has 1,31,345 cancer survivors in 2021-22. There are 18,956 cervical cancer patients are surviving. The Medical and Health department began a comprehensive training for a total of 8,351 Middle level Health Providers (MLHP) and 2,636 Medical Officers (Mo's) on the prevention and control of common cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke as a part of the NPCDCS Prevention of human papilloma virus infection is easiest way to prevent human papilloma virus is to use condoms and to limit the number of sexual partners. In addition, CDC recommends the human papilloma virus vaccine for boys and girls at age of 11 and 12. Women and men can get vaccinated until age of 26. The vaccine is said to protect against types of human papilloma virus know to be associated with cancer and also to prevent some type of cancer cause warts.

## **NEED FOR THE STUDY**

The youth is the hope of our future. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among aged 15-44 years in India. Every year 50,000 new cases are diagnosed and 27,000 women dies of this disease, mostly 85percentage in developing countries, worldwide 15percentage of all cancer cases and nearly 26percentage of cancer cases in developing countries are attributable of infectious agent, particularly viruses. 67,477 new cases of cervical cancer deaths occur annually in India. Cervical cancer which is caused by human papilloma virus (human papilloma virus) is the leading cause of cancer mortality in 70-80 percentage cases.

The approval and recommendation of two vaccines – Gardasil and Cervix – help to reduce the burden of cervical cancer. These include high cost of vaccine and vaccine delivery, low cervical cancer screening levels, inaccessibility to medical care, low awareness and knowledge of human papilloma virus and cervical cancer, and failure of cervical cancer to recognized as a major health concern. Lack of knowledge of cervical cancer in the population is a prime barrier of access to cervical cancer in the population and to cervical cancer prevention. It is crucial that Indian students should be aware of the advances and especially of those interventions, which can be utilized, in low resource settings. Cancer of the cervix is a major health problem in India and account for 26.1 to 43.8 percentage of all cancers in Indian women. Students were chosen because they will be sought by the population as the first line information resources in clearing myth and spreading awareness regarding cervical cancer in future. Educational initiative targeting youth have a definite role in promoting vaccine acceptance and can positively influence screening for cervical cancer.

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HUMAN PAPILOMA VIRUS VACCINATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS AT ZILLA PARISHAD GIRL’S HIGH SCHOOL, ARAGONDA”.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To assess the level of knowledge of human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls at Zilla parishad girl’s High school Aragonda.
- To assess the attitude of human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls at Zilla parishad girl’s High school Aragonda.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge and attitude of human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls at Zilla parishad girl’s High school Aragonda.

## ASSUMPTIONS

- Students have inadequate knowledge regarding human papilloma virus vaccination.
- Booklet will enhance the knowledge regarding human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls.

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

**Assess:** - Assess refers to determining the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding human papilloma virus vaccination.

**Knowledge:** - Knowledge refers to accurate answers to the knowledge questions about human papilloma virus vaccination.

**Attitude:** - An attitude refers to a set of emotions, beliefs, and behaviors towards human papilloma virus vaccination.

**Human papilloma virus vaccination:** Human papilloma virus vaccination. A vaccine that helps protect the body against infection with certain types of human papilloma virus.

**Adolescent girls:** According to World health organization defines an adolescent as any person between age from 12 to 15 years.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to,

**Sample size:** 60

- **Place:** Zilla parishad high school, Aragonda
- Who are available at the time of study
- Who are able to read and write Telugu and English

## METHODOLOGY :

### RESEARCH APPROACH

Research approach indicates the basic procedure for conducting research. Research systematic controlled, empirical and critical investigations of natural phenomena guided by theory and hypothesis about the relation among such phenomena.

This is a qualitative study involving assessing the knowledge and attitude on human papilloma virus vaccination. So, we have decided to take survey approach method.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

A cross sectional descriptive research design type of qualitative research which is conducted to understand the knowledge and attitude among the adolescent girls at zilla parishad high school Aragonda.

### VARIABLES

**Dependent variable:** It includes the knowledge and attitude among the adolescent girls

**Independent variable:** It includes Age, Gender, Marital status, Religion, Income, area of living and type of the family.

### SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted at zilla parishad high school, Aragonda. The study was done among the zilla parishad high school students, Aragonda. After taking permission from the school authorities and class

teacher we explained the purpose of study and their consent was obtained. The purpose of the study and the nature of information which has to be furnished by the subject were explain to the participants.

## POPULATION

The population in this study includes all adolescent girls 13-15 years studying in ZPHS girl's school, Aragonda.

## SAMPLE

The sample includes the adolescent girls who are studying in ZPHS girl's school, Aragonda falling under inclusive criteria.

## SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size is of 60 students studying at zilla parishad school in Aragonda.

## SAMPLING TECNIQUE

Non- probability convenient sampling technique was used. The participants were selected based on set of inclusion criteria.

## CRITERIA FOR SAMPLING SELECTION

### Inclusion criteria:

- Students between the age group of 13-15 years in ZPHS girl's school at Aragonda.
- The students who are willing to participate in the study.

### Exclusive criteria:

- The student Below 13 years of age.
- Those who are absent during data collection.
- The students who are not willing to participate in the study.

## SELECTION OF TOOL

A self-administered questionnaire prepared by the researcher under the guidance of experts in English, obstetrics and gynaecology departments.

### Tools for data collection:

A questionnaire is drafted for this purpose and the relevant data will be collected from the sample knowledge and attitude questionnaire regarding human papilloma virus vaccination.

- 1.Demographic variables - 12
- 2.Knowledge – 20
- 3.Attitude – 12

## SCORING

Scoring key prepared for

**Section- I:** By coding the demographic variables.

**Section-II**

A) Consists of self-structured checklist to assess the knowledge regarding human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls. Total 20 checklist self-structured questions each question carries '1' mark, wrong answer carries '0' mark. The total score is '20'

**The scores are categorized as follows:**

- Adequate knowledge > 75 percentage
- Moderate knowledge 51-75 percentage
- Inadequate knowledge < 50 percentage

B) Consist of 3-point Likert scale 12 Questionnaire to assess the attitude regarding the pap smear test among women.

Total 12 questions 3-Point Likert scale ranging score from 1 – 3 total score is 36

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. Un decided

**The scores are categorized as follows:**

- Positive attitude – >50 percentage
- Negative attitude - <50 percentage

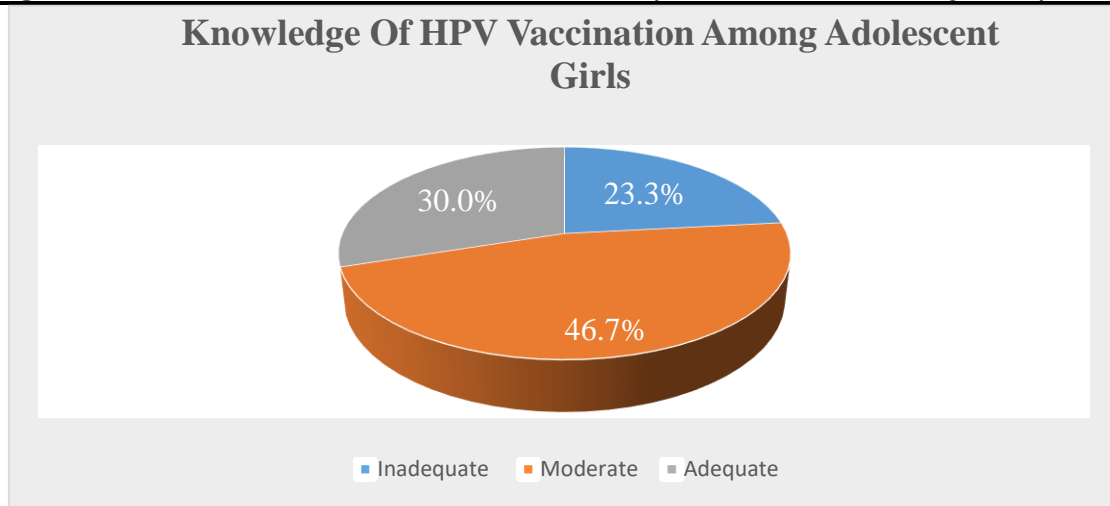
#### OBJECTIVE-1

- To assess the level of knowledge of human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls at selected high school Aragonda.

**TABLE NO -4.13**

S.NO	KNOWLEDGE OF HPV VACCINATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	MEAN	SD
1	Adequate knowledge	18	30.0 percentage	2.07	0.733
2	Moderate knowledge	28	46.7 percentage		
3	Inadequate knowledge	14	23.3 percentage		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100percentage</b>		





It clearly states that among 60 samples 30.0 percentage population were having adequate knowledge and 46.7 percentage having moderate knowledge and 23.3 percentage were having inadequate knowledge.

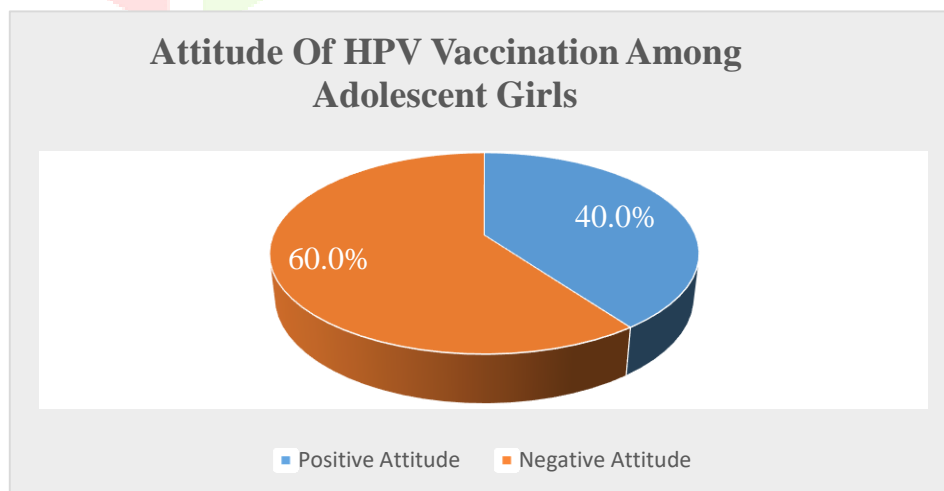
In spite of government programmes and mass media giving awareness still 23.3 percentage of adolescent girls are having inadequate knowledge. This clearly states that necessary steps should be taken to improve the knowledge regarding human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescents.

**OBJECTIVE-2**

To assess the attitude of human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls at selected high School Aragonda.

**TABLE NO -4.14**

Attitude Of HPV Vaccination Among Adolescent Girls	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Negative Attitude	40	60.0	2.12	0.825
Positive Attitude	20	40.0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>		



It clearly states that among 60 samples 40.0 percentage of population were having positive attitude and 60.0percentage of population were having negative attitude . And this might be the one of reason for not taking human papilloma virus vaccination at adolescent age group.

**OBJECTIVE-3**

To find out the association between the levels of knowledge and attitude of human papilloma virus vaccination among adolescent girls at selected high school at Aragonda.

**TABLE NO – 4.15 & 4.16**

It clearly states that among 60 samples

➤ The study Revealed that student education, father occupation shows highly significance at  $P \leq 0.01$  level and age, mother education, father education, mother occupation, monthly family income shows significance  $P \leq 0.05$  level and religion, type of family, place of residence, heard about human papilloma virus vaccination were not found to have statistically significant association with level of knowledge.

➤ The study Revealed that age, student education, mother education shows highly significance at  $P \leq 0.01$  level and mother occupation, monthly family income, type of family shows significance at  $P \leq 0.05$  level and religion, father education, father occupation, place of residence, heard about human papilloma virus vaccination shows were not found to have statistically significant association with level of Attitude.

**CONCLUSION :**

In our study, totally 60 samples age group of 13 to 18 years of adolescent girls were participated in the study. Among the participants 30.0 percentage having an adequate knowledge regarding human papilloma virus vaccination and 46.75 having a moderate knowledge and 23.3 percentage were having inadequate knowledge. In our study, totally 60 samples age group of 13 to 18 years of adolescent girls were participated in the study. Among the participants 40.0 percentage of population were having positive attitude and 60.0 percentage of population were having negative attitude. Most of the participants have moderate and inadequate knowledge and attitude regarding human papilloma virus vaccination so there is need to educate the adolescent girls 56 in rural areas. community programs should be conducted to improve the knowledge of the adolescent girls regarding human papilloma virus vaccination.

**IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

The extended and expanded role of nurse emphasizes preventive and promotive aspects of health. Nurses and key persons to the health team, who plays a major role the health its promotion and maintenance

The findings of the study will have several implications

- **Nursing education.**
- **Nursing practice.**
- **Nursing administration.**
- **nursing research.**

• **Nursing Education:** The finding of the present study shows the result regarding knowledge about HPV vaccination among students. It helps to assess the knowledge and attitude of HPV vaccination of student in the field of nursing education.

• **Nursing Administration:** Nurse administrator can utilize the findings of study and imparting HPV vaccine education to the students. It also makes provision of theoretical skill facilities for students having less knowledge.

• **Nursing Practices:** Health care professional, nurses are well positioned to advocate individual and family in implementing the knowledge on HPV vaccination. There is need to arouse interest among students regarding HPV vaccination.

• **Nursing Research:** The findings of the study provide baseline data about knowledge of HPV vaccination among students (13-15) age group. The nurses will come to know about the knowledge of student regarding HPV vaccination. So, they can conduct further research in this area



## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The data collection was obtained from students who attending girls high school Aragonda age between 13 – 15 years,

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1) The study may have replicated on large number of samples
- 2) A Comparative study can be done
- 3) Encouraging the health professionals to educate regularly on HPV vaccination

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